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Sent: 1/13/2017 3:01:16 PM
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Subject: NCEA Weekly Report for January 13, 2017

National Center for Environmental Assessment

Weekly Report for January 13, 2017

Integrated Climate and Land Use Scenarios (ICLUS) Version 2 Final Report. On January 17, EPA anticipates posting the final report "Updates to the Demographic and Spatial Allocation Models to Produce Integrated Climate and Land Use Scenarios (ICLUS) Version 2." The ICLUS tool models population, residential development, and impervious surface cover changes by decade to the year 2100 consistent with four global carbon emissions storylines and a baseline. The second version includes updated population and land use data sets and addresses limitations identified in ICLUS v1 in both the migration and spatial allocation models. ICLUS v2 is better suited to help climate change assessors explore scenarios of climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation options.

Critical Loads of Atmospheric Deposition Working Group Presentation. On January 19, Christopher Clark will present (remotely) to the Advisory Board of the Critical Loads of Atmospheric Deposition Working Group under the National Deposition. He will address recent advances in critical loads of atmospheric deposition for plant biodiversity, in support of the review of the NOx/SOx secondary standards under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Urban Resilience to Climate Change Final Report. On January 18, EPA anticipates releasing the final report "Evaluating Urban Resilience to Climate Change: A Multi-Sector Approach." This report describes a method that uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators to help cities assess and identify areas of resilience and vulnerability to climate change. EPA's urban resilience assessment method is intended to help communities move to the next step of targeting and prioritizing adaptation planning and implementation across municipal sectors.

Final IRIS Assessment of Benzo[a]pyrene. On January 19, EPA anticipates releasing the final Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessment of Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP). Benzo[a]pyrene is a five-ring polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon that is released into the atmosphere as a component of smoke from-industrial processes, vehicle exhaust, cigarettes, and through the burning of various materials (such as wood, coal, petroleum products, and biomass). The final assessment addresses cancer and non-cancer effects of benzo[a]pyrene from inhalation and oral exposure. This assessment updates the IRIS assessment of benzo[a]pyrene that was developed in 1987.

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